



Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook July 6 – July 12, 2017

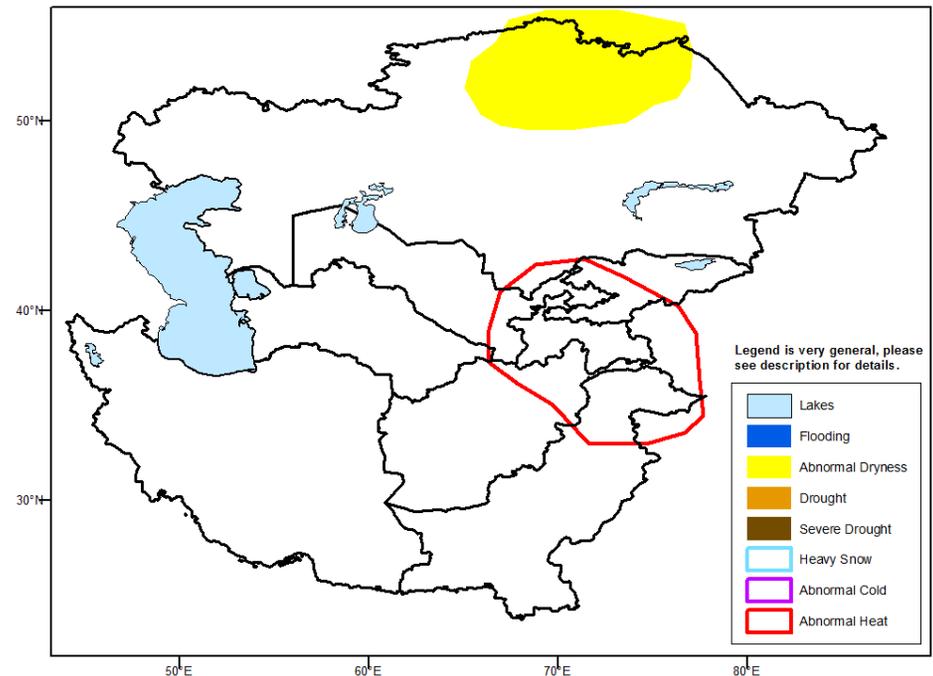
Temperatures:

During late-June, near-normal temperatures were observed throughout much of Central Asia, with only pockets of above-normal temperatures (2 to 4 degrees C) over northern Kazakhstan. Extreme maximum temperatures above 40 degrees were observed over parts of southern Afghanistan and Pakistan. During early July, increased maximum temperatures possibly over 45 degrees C are forecast over southern Afghanistan and throughout Pakistan. The largest positive temperature anomalies are forecast over northern Pakistan, northern Afghanistan and Tajikistan.

Precipitation

In the last seven days, the distribution and quantity of precipitation was generally seasonable with weekly rainfall accumulations ranging between 10-25mm across parts of northern and eastern Kazakhstan. Towards the south, enhanced rainfall (>25mm) was received over parts of Pakistan due to surge of moisture associated with the Indian monsoon. Over the past 30 days, anomalous dryness has developed over the northern provinces of Kazakhstan, with moisture deficits ranging between 50 to 80 percent of normal since early June.

During the next week, a small frontal passage is expected to pass over northern Kazakhstan during the early portion of the outlook period which is expected to provide some relief to moisture deficits in the region. However, more precipitation is needed to help alleviate the dryness. Towards the south, suppressed precipitation is forecast over many parts of Pakistan.



Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), and assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.